



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

nursing and their number is not so large as it might be. Shall the nursing organizations and hospitals (which, to a large extent, represent private initiative, the recognized pioneer in so many lines of human welfare) lag behind civil service and industry?

In conclusion, a few recommendations suggest themselves. Most of the recognized hospitals insist that each probationer undergo a physical examination. Would it not be well to make this a part of the requirements of accredited training schools with provision for a yearly examination, and one before taking the examination for R.N.? In that way she would have had four examinations before starting her professional work and her prejudice against them would be overcome. She would start as a graduate with a sound body and the public and her patients would be protected, for a time at least, from a sick nurse. Health insurance would undoubtedly accelerate physical examinations. I think that compulsory vaccination against small pox and typhoid as well as periodic dental attention should be part of the training of every nurse.

To recapitulate, nurses owe it to themselves, the public and their profession to have general physical examinations on entering the work and yearly thereafter, carrying out faithfully all recommendations made by the examining physician. This applies to all nurses, but especially to those in public health and institutional work, as they come in contact with so many more people and their influence is consequently much wider. These examinations are already being made in three large branches of public health service as well as in many industries and other lines of work where women are employed. The logical place to start such a ruling is in the training school where it can be made mandatory. The sick nurse has no place in the active field, both because of its physical exactions and because the public is demanding more and more the healthy nurse. We should at all times be living examples of what we advocate,—health.

ARE WE DOING ENOUGH?

One-half the people of Belgium today receive a part or all of their daily food from charity. Over a million and a half get their food by standing each day in the long soup lines in front of communal kitchens. Whenever our food shipments decrease, these soup lines increase, because when there is a shortage of food in Belgium, the soup lines and the children's canteens are the first to be cared for. In one month, the soup lines of proud old Antwerp increased from 40,000 to 150,000. That meant that every other man, woman and child in that great city had to rely on the soup lines for daily bread.—Vernon Kellogg in the *Journal of Home Economics*.